

Vocabulary “European Explorers and Slavery”

- conquistador - a conqueror, especially one of the 16th-century Spanish soldiers who defeated the Indian civilizations of Mexico, Central America, or Peru
- cultural diversity – a society where groups of people with different customs, beliefs, arts, and way of life live together
- cultural exchange – groups of people who share and adopt different aspects of their lives
- culture - the beliefs, customs, arts, way of life, of a particular society, group, place, or time
- demographics – data about population characteristics
- encomienda – a grant by the Spanish King under which a Spanish soldier or colonist was granted a piece of land or a village together with its Native American population
- ethnic group - a group sharing a common and distinctive culture, religion, language, and way of life
- immune – cannot be affected by a disease
- indigenous population - people already living in a particular region or environment before exploration by Europeans
- Ladinos – a mix of mestizos and Spanish peoples
- mestizos - people of mixed Native American and European, usually Spanish or Portuguese, ancestry
- Middle Passage - the forced voyage of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas
- New World – North America, Mesoamerica, the Caribbean, and South America
- Northwest Passage– a route by sea between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans along the northern coast of North America
- pandemic – a disease occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting a very high number of people
- polytheism – belief in many gods
- slavery - a system under which people are treated as property to be bought and sold, and are forced to work
- turning point - a moment when the course of events is changed or a significant change occurs